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Educational.

AN ADDRESS ON EDUCATION,

DELIVERED BY

REV. RICHARD CURRAN,

At Mooresville, December 11th, 1857.

In appearing before you, to speak on the subject of education, this evening, I ought to offer something in the way of apology, for the imperfect manner in which I shall discharge the duty assigned me. Circumstances over which I had no control, have prevented me from making such preparation as the subject and the occasion demand.

I shall not discuss the importance of education, in order to give character to, and render useful and happy the young and rising generation; nor shall I attempt to show how necessary education is to our national virtue, and greatness; nor how dependent we are upon the intelligence of the masses of the people, for the perpetuity of our free institutions. I shall omit all this, and more that might be said, and at once raise the question, Whether education, in reference to the present life, is to be considered rather as a means to an end, or is it the end itself?

It is a common saying, that the end of our existence is happiness. But this involves the whole theory of intellectual and moral life in difficulty. For we are at once met with the inquiry, What is happiness? Until this question be answered, it must be presumed, that, in our search after happiness, we grope in the dark, after what we know not.

What is our present life? It may be said to be a progress of existence—a process of formation for a fixed and unchanging state. The final cause of our existence does not respect ourselves. Although our lives answer us some invaluable purposes; yet it is not for these purposes alone, that life was given.—Though we account our lives a blessing, it is not for the sake of that blessing, that we are caused to live. The purposes of our existence respect our Creator. "He created all things, and for his pleasure they are, and were created." And if, in consulting his pleasure, God has made happiness only incidental to his work, will he not account it a departure from his plan to hold up man's enjoyment as *the object of his existence?* It is better philosophy to say that man was made for his Maker's pleasure; and that we fulfil the end of our existence by the right operations of a moral intelligence; and to encourage and facilitate the operations of this moral intelligence there is subjoined to the rational and moral nature, the susceptibility of happiness, in the operations themselves, and their results. It might be worthy of inquiry here, whether this axiom of our philosophy be true: That the faculties of our nature are formed for the sake of the happiness following, or attending upon their operation. The all-comprehensive relation of man is his relation to his Creator; and it is when we begin, rather with our duty, than our happiness, that we have reached the most satisfactory solution of the problem of our existence. If we are the most happy in doing certain things, it shows that we were formed to do those things; that rather by doing those things than the pleasure of doing them, the end of our being, as to those things is attained; and that our Creator is ultimately glorified rather by the deeds than the happiness which results from their performance. The happiness may be only as a tint of the beauty displayed, by the perfect development of the virtue in the deeds.

Suppose, then, that our highest enjoyment, in a given case, points out that course as our bounden duty. Since then we find our liveliest pleasure and purest enjoyment in the exercise of right affections, and in the performance of right acts, it follows that although we might never know a verbal precept enforcing the obligation, we might feel ourselves bound, by the law of our nature, to keep our affections right, and do the works of love.

Among the phenomena of human nature, there is no plainer fact, than that our minds experience pleasurable emotions in a state of cultivation; and the highest degree of such enjoyment is, not only suitable, but eminently conducive to the perfection of the soul.—This fact is undeniable; and equally undeniable is the doctrine it teaches. That every human mind ought, in this life, to have the highest attainable degree of cultivation. And the right order of pursuit is the perfection, by means of the enjoyment, rather than the enjoyment by means of the perfection.

We do not regard it as a philosophical account of virtue, to suppose that a man does right simply for the sake of doing right. To represent virtue thus would be to vitiate it.—It does not faithfully describe the order of the agent's own mental exercises. To suppose that a man does right, for the sake of doing right, would be to suppose that he could do wrong with equal pleasure, as readily as right. But this would violate his nature in more respects than one; and the argument from happiness, although natural, and strong, may not be the chief persuasive to well being.

Apply this principle to education, or to mental, or intellectual culture. That mental cultivation is pleasant is one of the proofs that all ought to cultivate their minds. And we are now to commend, not the pleasure of, but the obligation of mental cultivation. In persuading you to seek knowledge, for the sake of happiness, it is necessary to convince you that the way of knowledge is the way to the highest happiness. And this would be no easy task, were we addressing ourselves to the ignorant. But, from the pleasure every one enjoys in his better mental exercises, we may infer the fitness and design of his intellectual powers, not only for such exercises, but for better still; and from that inference the duty of improving the understanding, the transition is easy and short. The best exercises of the intellect is a part of the proper employment of mankind, and the certain pleasure of this employment, proves it to be that for which man was formed.

It is a common observation that education is sought rather for the sake of incidental, and remote advantages, than for its own sake, as an acquisition of the mind. It is the error of the age, that education is sought, in many cases, as a means of acquiring wealth, or power. But if the education of the young be conducted with exclusive regard to other ends, besides the character and condition of the educated mind, it will be liable to be exceedingly defective.

It is one of the plain and simple truths pertaining to the nature of the mind, that cultivation is demanded by its constitution. We form this conclusion, because rational exercises are, to all minds, a rational pleasure; and because they are so, irrespective either of immediate, or remote results; and because the mind spontaneously exercises itself upon the objects of its knowledge, in the best manner admitted by its culture. Intellectual exercise has a pleasure in itself which is a quality, or property of the exercise, and not separable from it in the view of the mind. The mind has a constant propensity to action, without any other motive than the action itself. As the healthy muscular system often moves, by what seems to be an intrinsic property of its life, and not by any consideration of its results; so the mind rejoices in its appropriate activity; and it rejoices the more, for the greater expansion, harmony, clearness, and strength of its operations.—The mind delights in an easy, and wide command of knowledge; in seeing things as they are, in their inherent properties, and mutual relations; in forming its judgment with truth, and maintaining an intelligent confidence in its own justness of conception and reasoning.

The supposition that the mind always contemplates some result of its own improvement, distinct from the improved state of its own exercises, derogates from the dignity of the intellect, and imputes to its operations, a sordidness unworthy of its nature. The great charm of the mental exercises, whether of theory, thought, or feeling, is what may be called their disinterestedness. Observe a person in conversation. If he proceeds with evident pleasure from social affection; if his thoughts and words appear like the overflowing of lively and happy feeling, he appears in an amiable character. But suspect him of seeking, anything, not embraced in the exercise itself, and coldly consulting a benefit, distinct, and remote from the present employment, and you regard him with displeasure. Disjoin the motive from the exercise, and you take away the beauty from the scene. The social formalities move by constraint, and the chilliness of a heartless mechanism pervades the whole. Unless our social intercourse is prompted, and pervaded by the social affections, it offends. The spontaneous impulse, immediate, without calculations of remote advantage; the speaking of the mouth, not from the frigid suggestions of reason; but from the abundance of the heart, chastened, and regulated by reason; these are the properties of all the social exercises which are regarded as true, lovely, and of good report.

Let the intellectual exercises be judged by the same rule. All minds are susceptible of cultivation; and all minds rejoice most in their best exercises. The alternative is, that the mind be educated, either from regard to the state of cultivation, or some derivative benefit. Suppose, then, that we adopt the latter, and let the object of education be wealth. Nature however, as well as our Saviour teaches us, "That a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Material things, in themselves, can afford the mind moral satisfaction. Affection placed on worldly things is misplaced and perverted. The man with such affection is miserable. And while the strongest propensity of the mind is towards the treasures of this world, it reveals its incongruity with the mental cultivation. Man was formed to use these treasures, but not to love them supremely. They are not the good to which the intellectual powers are to be subservient; but they are a part of the means of obtaining the chief good of the mind. It is no more manifest that we were not formed to breathe pure oxygen, than that we were not formed to seek worldly gain, honor, or pleasure, as the end of mental improvement. The perverted affection, fixed on such an object, disturbs the harmony of the mental exercises, makes the pursuit of mental improvement irksome, misleads the mind's activity, and often defeats its own ends. There is a kind of desire for these things, belonging to our nature. We have proper and important occasion to use them. They are intended to promote some inferior ends of our existence. But that natural desire, which will prompt us to secure them, in due measure, and by proper means, is the only affection for them, consistent with the dignity and happiness of mankind. To make these the end of mental cultivation, deprives the mind of its dignity, and overlooks the prime and pure motive of all first efforts for education.

Since then knowledge and cultivation are agreeable to the mind, we conclude, that such degree of knowledge as will afford most pleasure, is the nearest to the mind's perfection of intelligence; and that such state of cultivation, as will render the exercise of conception, reason, and taste, most agreeable to the nature of things, and to our own feelings, is the nearest to a perfect state of mental discipline.

The mind begins its infancy in a state analagous to that of the body. It is created in a rudimentary state. Its powers are to be drawn forth by a treatment suited to their nature. Its capacities, its susceptibilities, its character, intellectual and moral, are developed by degrees. And this, so far as we know, is a law of all earthly life.

The body, in its growth, must have proper nourishment and exercise; medicines for its diseases, and due protection against violence; and, as to its training, who justifies any other than that which tends to its perfection?—None of its powers are perfect at first, but, by nourishment, by exercise, by remedies for its disorders, and protection from injury, it must reach its perfection. The human soul begins its life under a process of education, which is to continue, in some form or other, throughout the whole term of its earthly existence.

What then is education, and the work of education? This question relates to the life of the mind in the present and future state, and brings before us the chief points with which we are now concerned.

In relation to the nature and objects of education, for the purposes of the present life, the views of men are governed by the leading passion. If wealth be the chief earthly object, the acquisition of wealth will be the chief object for which a man will educate either himself, or his children; and the education will be such, in kind, and degree, as will, in his judgment, render the occupation most lucrative.

As to the kind of education: Is the man destined to live by agriculture. The kind of education, for such, is supposed to be of that kind which will most aid him in the tilling of the ground, and obtaining the most money for its products. That man must be a farmer, soul and body. And the standard of the mind's education, in this case, will be adjusted to the temporal occupation. The benefits of education, to his other relations, are forgotten in the all-absorbing qualifications of the farmer. The knowledge and discipline which would fit him for any other sphere, would be wholly superfluous; he must spend no money, in his education, beyond what is necessary to enable him to till the ground, to sow his seed, and to sum up, at the end of the year, the amount of his earnings. The brief term of the business portion of his life, and the kind of business, which is to yield his body a living, determine the studies for the improvement of his mind. The employment which is to form the working portion of his time, during the working portion of the year, fixes the land marks of his intellectual course. The pretext of a provident and lucrative industry devours the substance of his resources, and leaves for the hours, days, and months of leisure, for mental improvement, only the crumbs which fall from the table of his avarice. Thus is it, also, in many instances, with the daughters of the farmer, mechanic, or laborer. As it is supposed, that such will never advance beyond the position of mistress of the farm house, it is thought that very little education is demanded, and such accordingly receive but little. If such can make good bread and butter, things very important, in any case, read and write, and cypher, so far as to calculate the products of her dairy, and the like, she has all the education, in the opinion of some, demanded by her position; more than this would be considered a useless expenditure of money, and waste of time.—But why should not the farmer's son be as highly educated as any other individual, who is to adorn professional life? Such an one may yet sit in the counsels of the nation, or grace the Presidential chair. And shall that young lady, who is to be his companion through life—to share in the honors of his promotion, shall she be less perfectly educated? Such disparity would render both unhappy. The education of the young of both sexes must advance in equal proportion, or the race will decline in virtue and intelligence.

But some education is deemed necessary to the farmer and mechanic. To read, write, and cypher as far as the Single Rule of Three, was, in times past, and still is by some, a sufficient education, for the man, who is to earn his bread by the sweat of his face.—That so much learning is necessary, is thought to be self-evident. Yet we are of opinion, that some argument is necessary to prove it; and that argument is the same, which recommends all the branches of a complete education. But why in the case of the farmer, or the farmer's wife, are these branches considered necessary. Can any one tell how the mere ability to write one's name, to write or read a note of hand promotes the art of plowing, or sowing, or reaping, or making bread, or butter, or raising poultry, and the like?—The ability to read the news no more helps the strength and skill of the farmer than the free command of the literary stores of all the languages. Why then is this amount of education, in this case, considered necessary? The secret is this: it is found to be convenient; not for the purposes embraced in the farming itself, but pertaining to sundry relations of the man. How would any one undertake to show that the farmer, or his wife, would not find it a great convenience to understand chemistry, botany, and kindred sciences? It is a very plausible presumption, that where any one has so much to do with seeds and plants, he would find such knowledge especially convenient. You will perceive then, that it is not just so easy to designate that kind of education which the argument from convenience would recommend, for any situation, short of a goneral discipline in all the sciences.

But what shall be the measure of education? By what means shall we determine how much knowledge or mental discipline of any kind, shall serve the necessities or suit the convenience of any given occupation?—How extensive a knowledge of languages, or the intellectual discipline acquired by the study of a language might serve a man in obtaining the most perfect knowledge of his art? How much is the least that will make him as intelligent in the means, methods and results of his industry as he might be? How much mathematical science is the most that a farmer or mechanic can use in their occupation? How little is the least of philosophy that either of these can do with? And how much is the most that can be profitably employed? We must point out the bounds of the practical utility of education; for until these bounds are shown, it is presumptuous, and even perilous to measure our intellectual necessities by what seems to be the calls of a temporal occupation.

For the mere purpose of money getting, then the kind and degree of education short of the highest and applicable with advantage to any given occupation, cannot be clearly defined. The saving, even in dollars and cents, by limiting the mental culture, is too uncertain to be our guide in training the rational and moral powers. And from our different temporal pursuits themselves, and the various situations in which we are placed, we have this argument against the depression of the standard of education.

But the education of the human mind for the present life, only has to do with yet higher things than these. The body is not the man. The life of the body is not the life of the man. The comfort of the body may be fairly provided for, and yet the man may fail of the chief end of his existence. Or the body may live in comparative privation, yet the chief ends of life as to this world may be accomplished. Think of the exalted nature of the mind, its capacities, its susceptibilities and its certain destiny, and how can we doubt the chief part of its design is sought in the cultivation, and exercise its own powers? The higher powers of man's earthly life flow in the channel of clear well directed thought. The sound mind enjoys thought. Exercise is its pleasure; and the degree of pleasure is the degree of mental cultivation, and intelligence. Let any one be educated in the habit of clear and just thought; then furnish him with knowledge, and his happiness will spring in a great measure from his own intellectual exercises. To say nothing here of the results, either temporal or everlasting of this mental employment if the workings of a disciplined and enlightened understanding are delightful, ought not those workings themselves to be provided for by education? Is not their blissfulness the internal evidence that the mind was formed for such operations; and that it can accomplish by no other means, the ends of its existence? This is an object worthy of the mind. Is it not worthy of a rational and moral nature to prepare to enjoy itself; to be happy at home;—to find occupation within its own resources to make its own intelligence and reason as a river of life to its feelings? And whatever ends out of its existence, may arise either to its Maker, or its fellow beings, will not those ends be, in all respects, best fulfilled by means of its own best states and exercises? Such facts amount to virtual demonstration and the only one possible from the constitution and course of nature that the highest attainable degree of knowledge, and discipline is due by the law of nature to the human mind.

Let us now turn to some other considerations pertaining to the present life. The relations of all men are manifold; and no one of these relations can be a just guage of the education of any individual. The farmer is not a farmer only; the mistress of the farm-house is not the mistress of a farm-house only; the mechanic is not a mechanic only; he is not merely a well constructed machine to do certain kinds of work. His wife is more than a dumb waiter, or a mere machine to do the cooking. The interests of the temporal occupation of either of these persons demands only an inferior education. But that farmer or mechanic is at the head of a household; and to feed, and clothe a family is the least he has to do as their head. Their minds must be nourished and trained to do this successfully, the nature and interests of the mind must be understood. The relations of the mind, as well as of the body must be understood. That farmer, mechanic, or laborer, is a member of a social community, to which he owes the issues of a pure heart, and of a cultivated understanding; this is true of all.—These ought to bear in mind, that it is their duty to be perpetual contributors to the improvement of society; and if they would derive benefit from the society in which they live, they must freely give to it. These same persons are members of civil society, they are bound to understand, and uphold the government under which they live; its interests in some measure belong to all, all are responsible for its well-being; all exercise a controlling influence over its destinies. Of the man's earthy relations this is the highest, and in them reside the strongest temporal motives for his complete education. When is the man furnished for the temporal purposes of his life? Is it when he is prepared to till the ground, ply his mechanic art, buy and sell? When is the young woman furnished for the temporal purposes of her life? Is it when she is instructed in the art of house-keeping, and when she has sufficient education to enable her to buy and sell such commodities as is necessary to her department. But she is more than a house-keeper, just as the farmer is more than a farmer. If it were not so, then different occupations would require different kinds and different degrees of education. But have not all these persons one common circle of relations? The common laborer may need less knowledge of a particular kind, to work his simple implement and earn his daily wages than the lawyer does to manage his causes, the Divine to teach the doctrines of the gospel, and enforce the duties of religion, or the Statesman to appoint and execute the forms of a wise legislation. But as the builder of a family, a constituent of a social community, a citizen of a free country, and a supporter of a popular government, he requires intelligence, and no less cultivation of mind than the Statesmen and Divine. Here as the men are all *sovereigns* they should have a mental training befitting kings; and as the men are sovereigns, and receive the education of kings, our daughters are princess', and deserve the education of queens. In our country, at least every man should be a statesman, in wisdom, as he is in responsibility. All have a personal concern in the government of the country. The most profound, and vital questions of the state are to be decided by the vote of the most humble man in the community, and on his influence over the counsels of the nation depend the security, and value, of his own capital and industry. Shall such an one be educated only for the farm or the shop, or the counter? Entrusted as he is with the well being, social, political and religious, and unavoidably concerned with the interest of his fellow beings; a citizen of a nation whose interests are implicated in the policy of every other nation on the face of the globe, and whose prosperity depends on the intelligence and virtue of all the people; a director of a government formed and modified by the people themselves; shall the mass of such a people be educated with no regard whatever, to these relations and affairs? Between the private pursuits, and public relations of such, there is an immense inequality of importance; and now the solemn question is, whether, in the educational process it shall be in the mould of his private pursuits or public relations his understanding shall be cast.

Against these reasonings as against all true and legitimate argumentation, for the reformation, and improvement of mankind, we have the objection of practical difficulty to contend with. There is the stubbornness of intractable understandings, which this theory has to encounter and which yields no indulgence. There is the costliness of the education, compared with the means of the majority. There is the immeasurable disproportion between the powers of ignorance to be subdued, and the power of knowledge to conquer. There is the seeming mutual repugnance between sundry manual employments and tastes of cultivated minds.—These difficulties and others, are formidable indeed. But they dwindle down before the consideration, that most intellectual intractability stands in a prejudice, fostered in a prevalent ignorance, and a want of proper mental cultivation that the costliness of a commodity is commonly as its rareness, and is not indirectly a result of it;—that in well concerted and resolute expeditions against ignorance, one chases a thousand, and two puts ten thousand to flight; and that the stern law of necessity may always be trusted to reconcile the highest cultivation of the mind, to the lowest useful employment, even if such reconciliation were not an effect of education itself.

We ought not to distrust our arguments for education, because they may point to measures that may be impracticable now. We are only accountable for the beginning of good enterprises, the finishing we may leave to others, and if we establish principles that are true and unchangeable, we may discharge our duty though it should be the work of another generation to carry out those principles. We may assert with the greatest confidence that the principle of educating either male or female, for the temporal situation of each, requires nothing less than that they should be well educated—that all should be disciplined to clear, logical and habitual thought;—that the relish for intellectual occupation ought to be awakened in every mind; that all should have the means of knowledge within their reach, and be made to feel the proper motives to improve them.

But the great argument for education is drawn from the life to come. There is a strong probability that the intellectual character will in the world to come, forever be influenced and affected by the education it receives here. For first: the necessity of education is not wholly a result of the fall of man from rightness, and this necessity is not removed by his spiritual renovation. It is not because the race of man is a fallen race, that every man is born in infancy, and comes to his perfection by degrees. Nor does any moral change in this world supercede education, for any of the purposes, for which education is ever required. The infancy of the understanding is entirely compatible with moral purity. The mind needs aid in its development, not on account of its moral infirmity, but from the dependance of its nature. The necessity of education attaches to man, as a human being, not as a sinful one, and whatever may be the process of clothing the mind within the heavenly perfection, it cannot be supposed to involve a miraculous preparation of the intellectual powers for their most harmonious, and effectual operation hereafter. No intimation of the kind appears in the Bible; nor any known conditions of the heavenly blessedness.

Secondly: the revealed connexion between the present and future state of the mind strengthens the probability, that the different degrees of intellectual discipline in this life will create everlasting distinctions.

We have a suggestion, on this point, from contrasting, in a single particular, the mind with the body. The body betrays a nature, incompatible with immortality. Its present phenomena raise frequent and perplexing questions, concerning the true theory of a future state. They so disagree with our notions of a future life, that, with respect to the everlasting condition of the body, they surround us with difficulties, insurmountable, except by the supposition of some essential preliminary change. The grades of earthly perfection in the body, are no approximation towards an immortal constitution. But this material organization, before it can reach a changeless state, must be reformed? "It must be sown a natural body, and it must be raised a spiritual body." The system of corporal agencies, and susceptibilities, in the human constitution, is to be transformed and modified to correspond with any scriptural and philosophical intimations of the future state.

But the mind suggests its own immortality by its very constitution and operations here. Its present nature and organization raise no difficulties in our theory of the future life.—It is as fit for existence in a spiritual, as in the natural world. For even here a large and important portion of its exercises have no connexion with matter, as their source or support. And its imperfections themselves, so far as they consist in a limitation of its powers are not only adapted, but destined to exist forever.

Now that all human understandings will be placed upon the same level of power and excellence, in the future life, we ought not to take for granted. Analogy favors the opinion that the results of intellectual discipline will be everlasting. And while we follow that only guide in this matter, we may observe that no analogy will help us to obliterate from our views of the future state, the most familiar intellectual distinctions. The different orders of created understandings will never be assimilated to each other. The angel and the man will never be confounded. If any point in the doctrine of immortality is settled, it is this, that man will forever be man;—that the general laws of mind which govern our experience here, will prevail in our experience hereafter; and hence that one human intellect will differ from another human intellect in glory.

And what intellectual distinctions can be more confidently expected to exist forever among men, than those which result from education, in this preparatory state? What distinctions are more worthy of everlasting preservation than these? There is the superior self-command, and the expansive and harmonious movement of the intellectual powers accompanied by a vigorous discipline; there is the capacity of perceiving, and enjoying the more remote relations of things of higher views of the beauty and sublimity of the mind, and especially the intellectual and moral glory of God. Shall all such noble fruits of mental industry here, be merged in undistinguishable uniformity of character? We dare not assert it; but rather presume that along the track of the minds' unending progress will run the traces of earthly discipline to graduate the intellectual glory of the soul, and fix its place in the ranks of light and power.

It contravenes no revealed law of the Divine administration to suppose that the degrees of intellectual perfection will depend upon education here; and that only to him who has a disciplined understanding will be given the everlasting benefits of it. Indeed, this view seems so agreeable to some notable rules of future retribution, that it can scarcely be regarded as otherwise than true. We certainly know one respect in which the future state of the mind is determined by the discipline of the present life. There are forever distinguished among the heavenly throng, those who came out of great tribulation, and whose peculiar experience here wrought out for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. It was the discipline of the present life that made on those minds an everlasting and glorious impression, and this too, in agreement with the laws of the mind. The superior glory and bliss of those minds are the proper effects of their earthly experience on the spiritual constitution.—Their spirits thus become more delicately adjusted to their condition, and more keenly sensitive to the beatific influence of God, and to the purity and glory of the heavenly state. Since then, the moral feelings, improved according to the laws of the mind, by the earthly discipline, distinguish themselves forever by the legitimate fruits of their improvement; they furnish one clear case, in which the temporal experience produces its proper effects upon the everlasting character and condition of the mind.

That the gradations of human understanding, in the life to come, will be sunk and lost;—that the weak mind will become strong as the strongest;—that the undisciplined and intractable will share in the fruits of the highest cultivation, seems so improbable, that the supposition betrays an air of rashness.—Will the most wayward and uncultivated minds that may be raised by divine mercy to heaven, enjoy forever an equal intellectual range with a Newton, an Edwards, and others that may be mentioned? The rescued slave of vice, who may have besotted and debauched his understanding into an instrument of appetite and passion;—will he enjoy with a Milton, or a Bacon, the same intellectual perfection, range through the same fields of science, and find the same treasures there? The supposition seems to contradict, I do not say the attribute of divine mercy, for infinite mercy is equal to such a redemption; but it seems to contradict many suggestions of the Bible, the conclusions of the soundest philosophy, and the acts of God in other respects.

These views of our intellectual immortality are not to be confounded with the views of future happiness, except so far as that happiness is modified by the exercise of the understanding. The bliss of pure affections may be perfect, while the pleasures of the freest, widest, and most harmonious exercise of the understanding may not be enjoyed.—While the uneducated christian in his meek sense of ignorance is conscious of no lack of enjoyment, he admires the greater knowledge of his educated neighbor, and would have a more cultivated intellect if he could. His religious faith may stand in full strength.—He may have the liveliest sense of his own acceptance with God, and his christian hope may be as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast, while, if he could, he would have larger views of God and of the universe than he now enjoys. Such an one has all the joys of the heart, but fewer pleasures of the understanding.

We may affirm, with a persuasion scarcely less confident than pleasing, that the intellect of man forms here its character for immortality. The treasures and discipline of the understanding endure forever. Doubtless, certain kinds of knowledge shall vanish away. Many a dogma of false and proud philosophy will hereafter be unknown, as many a vain speculation of former days is now forgotten. Sciences now elaborate and captivating, may then disappear like the hues of the morning cloud before the flood of day. But shall we consign the improvement of the mind itself to the same doom with its crude and evanescent fancies? These powers of conception and reasoning, like the pure affections of the heart, are preparing for endless exercises. Here then is the great argument for a thorough discipline of the mind by education, the motive of an everlasting consequence. It opens before us a field where the advantages of intellectual training appear in boundless expansion and exaltation;—intellectual advantages indeed, intellectual only; we do not claim for them alone the solemnity and worth of a moral character, yet such advantages as one man has above another, as angels enjoy above men, and as God enjoys above all.

Such warrant has the parent, who is training his child, by a rigid course of mental discipline, for believing that he is giving to that growing understanding an imperishable character. The motives to a thorough education, are, in this view infinitely magnified. To train a mortal only were an inferior work. It is a man, and not a brute, that we are rearing. Intellectual powers are preparing under our hand for everlasting operations; to act forever with greater expansion, energy, and blissfulness, for the blissfulness we are here giving them. The parent, in the right education of his child, confers on that intellect an unfading distinction. The touches of his pencil are indelible. He paints for immortality. The undying and unchanging mind retains the impressions of its education while itself lives; and, in the eternity of its being, it will show its training, and thence receive a ceaseless enlargement of its overflowing blessedness.

The comprehensive view, of this great subject may thus be stated: That as the human mind arrives at its proper perfection, only by education, all require education to fit them for the purposes of the present life; and that every human being has in this life, imperious claim to the highest state of mental cultivation which his circumstances place within his reach. Hence, too, it follows that the great business of each generation is to educate the generation that follows; and that the most ample and efficient arrangements for the thorough and efficient education of the masses, forms no small part of the policy of all good government.

The reasonings which we have presented,

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 30, 1857. NO. 28.

seem to overlook the deplorable extent to which education is undervalued, and the unwillingness which exists to bestow the time, labor, and money on its attainment. The object of this argument is not to accommodate this evil, but to overcome it. The truth of our theory ought not to be suspected on account of any difficulties in the way of its application. Many an important doctrine, although true, and believed to be true, is resisted in its application by the human mind.—It suffices in any such case, to know that the change proposed contemplates undeniable improvement, and discreetly consults the nature and laws of human perfectability. Education is doubtless greatly undervalued by many; it is held in due estimation by few. It is always most despised by those who have least of it themselves. But where is the man who thinks lightly of the knowledge, or the mental discipline he possesses? If many who have education, in respectable degrees, err in some of their habitual views of its higher, and more solemn relations, they only betray their share of our common infirmity.

This plea for education is not a human device. It comes from God, combined by an adorable philosophy, with the leading principles of heavenly wisdom and love. The plan of divine culture puts the understanding and the heart together; and exhorts, and commands, in language above all imitation, but scarcely admissable, on any other principle, by the literary taste of its own age: "If thou incline thine ear unto wisdom, and apply thine heart to understanding; if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures, then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God." Can such a requisition be answered by a pure heart without a cultivated understanding? Is not this single sentence the comprehensive argument for a complete education, and the true, and safe guide of its aims?

In a word: the needful, and perfect education of the human mind is of the Gospel.—The proper Teacher of the understanding is the Saviour. "In him was life, and the life was the light of men." He revives, in the dark, and dormant mind, the lively and healthy thirst for knowledge; strengthens, and governs the mind, by faith in his own power, and love, spreads out the universe of mystery before it, and urges it, by all the motives of an everlasting life, to search out those mysteries. His word, and his works, the two great volumes of his revelation, are fields for the discipline of the understanding, and nurseries for the pure affections of the heart. Only prepare to present its utmost expansion to its influence, and the work of education is done.

A just view of the claims of every human mind to cultivation, disagrees with the notion, that those only are to pursue learning, and mental discipline, who manifest an original taste for such employments, and a peculiar aptitude for success in them. In the light of our present discussion, this notion appears extremely false and injurious. It presumes that the blind, and perverse understanding of a child, will do its office, better with indulgence, than under resolute checks and guides;—that waywardness may work the health of the mind, and yield the proper fruit of mental action. It helps parents to form excuses for neglecting the scientific education of their children;—leaves in the lower circles of human intelligence those who ought to rise into the higher; and forfeits for them the everlasting and invaluable blessing of disciplined minds. It surrenders immortal powers to those low propensities which render them averse to discipline, and gives them over to a dominion, under which no reflecting parent can be willing that his child should be bound. What is the child's want of aptitude for learning? Is it not a dislike for the regular, and efficient exercises of the mind; —aversion to the strict control, and proper discipline of the thoughts; and a proneness to yield them up to every idle influence that may stir around them? It is one of the fruits of sin. It partakes largely of the essence of sin. And shall such a principle be indulged and fostered by a mistaken and pernicious prudence? Can parental policy or affection overlook such perversenes as a foible, and let it fix the intellectual destiny forever? Shut that mind up to its work. Guard it from distraction. Tempt, and guide its activity, according to the laws of its nature.—Withhold from it the liberty of choice between education and no education, and between one kind of education and another.—Give it no alternative. It is formed for the severe, diligent, and blissful exercise of thought, and to hold that exercise now, and forever, as a part of its perfect life.

The doctrine of this discourse involves the important, and seasonable admonition, that to begin, and conduct the mental cultivation of any person, male, or female, with reference to a particular, temporal occupation, is but a very inadequate method of compassing the ends of education. The results of such training will continue with the mind, after such objects have passed away. That intellect is on its way to its everlasting state, and shall its whole structure be built for its passage? The person so trained may seem peculiarly fitted for a niche in this world. He may get through life with a seeming propriety and success. But how many of the temporal offices of the human mind must such an one fail to perform;—offices I mean, which belong, not to a few peculiar stations only, but to man, as man. How many of the weightier matters of truth and right must he omit for lack of capacity to handle them?—And how does he compare in intellectual stature with the perfect man? While from the unavoidable necessities of the present life, men betake themselves to their various occupations, each will the better suit his place, for the more general education he has received. But to leave out all knowledge, and discipline, except what seems indispensable to the temporal calling, is to make but the part of a man.

A Short Sermon and a Good One.—The Rev. Dr. B—— of Philadelphia is noted for brief, sententious sayings in the pulpit and out of it. As he was coming down Chesnut street the other day, a gentleman asked him, "Sir, can you tell me how to find the sheriff's office?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, *every time you earn five dollars spend ten!*" Saying this, the Doctor walked on, leaving his questioner gaping upon the sidewalk.—He was a stranger who had come to town on business, and asked for information; but the more he pondered the more he was convinced that his unknown informant had answered him wisely.—*N. Y. Observer.*

"*Died of thin Shoes,*" is the inscription upon the monument marking the grave of a young girl, in New Jersey, and for once, no doubt, mendacious marble told the truth.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 30, 1857.

New Advertisements.

☞The Cassville Seminary, &c., by John D. Walsh, Superintendent.

☞British Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine, by L. Scott & Co., New York.

☞Ground Plaster, by Samuel Hatfield.

☞Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, by John P. Aerston, Secretary, Philadelphia.

☞Dissolution of Partnership, by James Norris and Thomson Lane

☞Our readers will find on the first page of to-day's "Globe" a very able address on Education, delivered by Rev. Curran. It is not an every-day address, and should be carefully read by every body.

A Happy New Year.

Another year is rapidly drawing to a close, and we can look back with a heart overflowing with thanks for the innumerable kindnesses we have received from year to year, and from day to day, from our numerous friends and patrons. And we are proud to class among our warmest personal friends, and most substantial patrons, many of the best men of the county in the opposition ranks. To our party alone we are not indebted for the permanent position of the Globe—it is true the Democracy have ever been generous, have given us a liberal support,—but without the patronage we have from year to year received from our personal friends in the opposition parties, the Globe would not now be placed upon a foundation *which will continue to sustain it though* political storms may threaten with destruction one half of the press of the State.

As has ever been our rule of action, we will continue to speak independently of parties and their measures,—advocating the principles of the great Democratic party—and without fear, favor, or affection, expose and oppose the rottenness of politicians who may have more at heart the spoils of office than the principles of our party and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

We shall continue from week to week, and from month to month, and we hope from year to year, for many long years, to labor to make the Globe an acceptable family paper to the hundreds of its patrons, and worthy of a more extended circulation. A little effort on the part of our numerous friends, might greatly add to the strength of our subscription, which perhaps, not far in the future, might be of vast importance to them.

To all a happy New Year!

A Friendly Notice.—As we do not intend to be swamped,—or crippled in the least in our business hereafter, by men who *are able*, but who through carelessness or other motives, have neglected to pay our just demands, we have determined, after the first of January, as rapidly as we can look over our books, to erase the names of all such from our list and place their accounts in other hands for collection. Such as may fail to receive further indulgence from us, cannot justly complain, as their good sense will convince them that they have treated us badly. This notice is intended only for a majority of those who have lately received, and those who may receive, bills from this office. But we will be glad to receive friendly calls from all who may know themselves indebted to us in small amounts.

The British Periodicals.

We invite attention to the advertisement of these valuable periodicals, for a new year, in another column. *Now*, is the proper time to subscribe. They are the best periodicals published, and the amount required to obtain the Re-prints is very small compared with their value. In Great Britain the works cost $31, here, but $10. For three consecutive years—1856, '57 and '58—the whole five Periodicals three years, can be had for $15; and less than the five at corresponding low prices.

The "North British," which had recently become less Evangelical than in its earlier years, has got back to its *first faith*, and is now conducted on the same principles and with the same vigor which characterized it when under the care of *Chalmers* and his illustrious compeers.

See terms of subscription.

The Lecompton Constitution.

A majority of the Delegates elected by the people of Kansas to frame a Constitution, *were elected under pledge that they would submit it to a vote of the people.* Calhoun, the President of the Convention, as soon as he was warm in his seat,—out of the reach of the voters,—was foremost in betraying them, by refusing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people of the Territory. And now, should greater trouble come out of the question, who will be to blame,—Calhoun and those who sustain the action of *his* Convention, or the people who have been deceived and misrepresented by the men they elected? The Democracy are pledged to the principle that the people of Kansas shall be perfectly free to select *all* their domestic institutions, and under no circumstances can we be influenced to endorse the outrage of forcing the Constitution upon them without their consent.

☞The vote in Wisconsin upon the proposition to extend negro suffrage was—yeas 28,235, nays 41,345; majority against, 13,110.

The American Agriculturist.

This valuable Monthly for January is before us. Its contents are of great value to the farmer and the general reader. We want to send the proprietor a club of six subscribers at least, by Saturday next. Hand in your names immediately—only 80 cents.

The News.

Among the documents referring to the Territory of Kansas, transmitted by the President to the Senate on Wednesday last, was a letter from the Secretary of State to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, accepting his resignation of the office of Governor of Kansas. The Secretary remarks the impropriety of replies by the Executive to the criticisms of resigning officers, which, if countenanced, and thus allowed to increase, would either consume a large amount of valuable time in replies, or else remain on file as uncontradicted arguments and charges against the Government. In reply to the statement that the President has changed his policy in regard to Kansas, he declares that his responsibility would have been of the gravest character had he, on account of his preference of a submission of *the whole constitution to the people, failed* to secure a fair election on the question of slavery, which alone the convention resolved to submit to the people. The President never thought or declared the convention bound to submit to the people any portion of the constitution except the question of slavery, nor did he think that its other portions would be invalid without such submission. The question of slavery was the all-absorbing question, with which the Governor was not to interfere, his office being merely to provide a full and fair election for its decison. The Secretary concludes with an acceptance of the resignation.

The Secretary of State, in a letter of instructions, dated December 11, to the Hon. James W. Denver, the new secretary and acting Governor of Kansas, states the reason of the removal of Mr. Stanton to have been the introduction of a new element of discord among the people of Kansas, by his proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th instant. He directs the new secretary to preserve the peace of the Territory; to secure the freedom of election, *both as directed by the convention* and as may be provided by the Legislature; and to see that the members of the Legislature are secure and free in their deliberations. He concludes his letter with the statement that no action of the Legislature about to meet could interfere with the elections of December 21 and January 26, in the mode prescribed by the constitutional convention.

The Secretary of War, on Saturday last, received confirmatory despatches of previous advices, that all the troops of the Utah expedition were concentrated near Fort Bridges, in comparatively comfortable quarters. The troops were in high spirits, and there was just snow enough to protect the grass from fire.

The latest advices from Kansas are to the 17th inst. The Legislature had passed "An Act repealing an Act, entitled an Act to provide for taking a census, and election for delegates to a Convention," over the vote of Gov. Stanton, by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and by 29 to 1 in the House. The rumor that Walker and Stanton had been removed, was generally credited, but caused little excitement, almost every one saying, "just as I expected."

The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday night last, with California dates to the 5th inst. She brought $2,000,000 in gold. Among the passengers is General Walker, who, with one hundred and fifty of his men, were captured by Commodore Paulding, of the United States frigate Wabash. The General is on parole. The men were placed on board the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, to be conveyed to Norfolk. The lake and river steamers on the San Juan have been handed over to Messrs. Janison & Morgan. These steamers had been captured by General Walker, but were re-taken by an expedition from the Wabash.

Fort Castillo had also been captured by General Walker, and a party of fifty Americans, under Col. Anderson, still hold possession of it, as well as the river San Juan. Anderson has a full supply of provisions for three months, with six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

The Detroit *Free Press*, one of the sternest Democratic journals in Michigan, gives a graphic account of a meeting held in that city in favor of the Kansas fraud. Resolutions were submitted *against* the fraud, and, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, were adopted, ten to one—and every man voting was a devoted friend of the administration of James Buchanan. A much stronger vote against the fraud could be had in every city and county in the free States, if the question could be fairly taken, even should every office-holder and his influence be exerted in favor of the fraud.

☞Mr. John Martin, of London, is being put in possession of the "Jennens property," which for so long a period has been without a recognized heir. The sum, in cash, he inherits, amounts to the inconvenient sum of $80,000,000, while his income will be $250,000 per annum. The inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceeding life.

☞The War Department has ascertained the actual cash value of the property destroyed by the Mormons to be nearly fifty thousand dollars, covering other items than army supplies.

Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

We learn from the *Press* that Senator Douglas and lady arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday evening last, and no sooner was the fact known than an excellent militia band serenaded him. The area in Chesnut street in front of the Girard House was soon crowded, and a loud call for Mr. Douglas having been made, Daniel Daugherty, Esq., who so ably addressed the Democracy in this place in the campaign of '56, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the Senator to the enthusiastic multitude.

Senator Douglas then appeared on the balcony, and, amid loud applause, stated the broad principles of the Constitution, upon which his conduct, as regards the Kansas question, had been based. He enunciated the opinion that the will of the majority should rule, and his declaration was received with great cheering. A compliment having been paid to him as "author of the Nebraska bill," he declared that he was not author of the great principle upon which that measure was founded—that principle was coeval with, and was part of the Constitution of the United States. He deprecated the idea of hostility to the President, or to his Administration, and expressed his belief that Mr. Buchanan would prove eminently worthy of the high opinion formed of him by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which had elected him to the high office he now held.

Senator Douglas retired amid great applause, and then arose a loud call for Colonel Forney, editor of The Press, who responded in a brief speech, declaring his inviolable adherence to the great principle of the ascendancy of the majority.

These agreeable proceedings did not terminate until one o'clock the next morning.

Senator Douglas remained in the city during Friday, and was called upon by hundred of the true friends of the party and its principles.

Who are true Democrats?

Just now, a few of the Democratic press, a majority sustained by government patronage—and a few reckless politicians holding office from the President and his Cabinet, are amusing the people with a grand display of their insolence, in an attempt to read out of the party, the only true and reliable members of it. In the language of the editor of the Newton (N. J.) Herald according to our own home spun, county notion, a true Democrat is one who adheres firmly to the doctrines of the party, as announced in the resolutions of our convention, the speeches of our leaders, the columns of our presses, and the measures of our representatives. Let us apply this, as a test of position in the present crisis.

We—and when we say "we," it includes such noble champions as Douglas and Walker, who have never faltered, almost the whole Democratic press of Pennsylvania, the entire Democratic press of Illinois, every Democratic paper in Iowa, except the Dubuque *Northwest*, every Democratic paper in Wisconsin, and in Michigan and Indiana, and Ohio; the leading Democratic papers of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, and nearly the entire Democratic press of New Jersey: we are all pronounced traitors to the party, because we adhere to the following landmarks:

1st. "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the *people thereof* perfectly free to *form* and *regulate* their *domestic institutions* in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."—*Nebraska Act.*

2d. "*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting *through the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual residents*, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to *form a Constitution* with or without domestic slavery, and to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."—*Cincinnati Platform.*

3d. It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion *by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved*; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference to *decide their own destiny for* themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—*Buchanan's Inaugural.*

4th. "When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of this Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting *for or against that instrument*, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."—*Buchanan's instructions to Mr. Walker.*

5th. "Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except their own direct expression *at the polls. A Constitution not subject to that test*, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud.—*Washington Union July 7*, 1857.

6th. "We claimed [during the Presidential campaign] that the Democracy were more the friends of "free Kansas," because they wished to have her people *perfectly free to select* all *their domestic institutions.*" *William Bigler, in his speech delivered last summer in answer to a speech of David Wilmot.*

7th. "I understand that you and all your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must *be permitted in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions.* I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the patriotism of the whole people of Kansas *who should all participate, freely and fully*, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and Constitutional mode of adjustment."—*Walker's Letter of Acceptance*

8th. "I repeat, then, as my earnest conviction, that unless the Convention submit *the Constitution* to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution *will be and ought to be rejected by Congress.*" *Walker's first speech in Kansas.*

9th. "A Constitution wisely framed and properly, fairly and honestly *approved by the true citizens of Kansas*, will settle all the difficulties that surround us, and that have been surrounding us, and will at once restore harmony to the Union." The high and responsible duty, therefore, devolves upon us to take in our hands the organic act of this Territory, and, acting upon its principles, to present to the Congress of the United States a Constitution framed in such a manner, and *having such an endorsement* as that we may not merely petition for admission to the Union, but demand that we shall be admitted. *Address of Calhoun to the Kansas Constitutional Convention.*

10th. "I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota, should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State, may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general, unqualified terms."—*Buchanan's Message.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Correspondence of the Daily Press

Washington, *Dec. 24, 1857*

Congress adjourned yesterday for the Christmas holidays. It was a timely adjournment. Great events will occur before their next meeting, which may solve questions as full of embarrassment as any that have engaged the minds of our representatives for many years past. By the 4th of January, the doubters and waiters will be deprived of all further excuse for dodging the great issue which has already been made on a question, in relation to which it would have involved a gross reproach and libel, six months ago, to have suspected any Democrat to be undecided. And yet, what can happen, what turn can take place in the affairs of Kansas, that will not justify the course so manfully pursued by Gov. Walker, by Senators Douglas, Stewart, Broderick? One of three results must have happened on the 21st, any of which would render the position of these gallant Democrats impregnable. Probably no election was held on account of the violent opposition of the people in Kansas; this would prove the wisdom and prudence of Governor Walker, and Senator Douglas, in opposing the submission of an instrument so repugnant to the great mass of the people. But if by the employment of the United States troops an election is held against the will of the people, the returns will be miserably meagre, and either *for* or *against* slavery. If the former, there is no Northern man who has stood by this Lecompton swindle, as a fair expression of the will of the people, who will not be covered with shame and confusion.

How will those Democrats who have from the commencement, on the very threshold of the controversy, declared themselves in favor of the right, of justice, of self government, and true popular sovereignty, stand by the side of the trimmers and waiters, and the open and declared enemies of the great principle which constitutes the very core, the germ and life of the Kansas bill? Their position is taken; it is in any event a secure and safe one; it is all plain sailing for them in the future; but for the others there are awful breakers ahead, and dark tempests gathering in the horizon. We are not surprised, therefore, at the contented, self-reliant, and assured air of Senator Douglas, in his last speech, in reply to Fitch, in which he declared that in sixty days he should have the warm approval and gratitude of those who now looked so frowningly and menacingly upon him. Instead of being turned out of the national Democracy, they would be prepared to vote him a medal for his fidelity to its principles. This idea of ruling or reading the intrepid Illinoisan out of the party of which he has been for so many years so gallant and faithful a chief, is exceedingly rich.

One of the allusions in the letter of Gen. Cass to Gov. Walker may provoke further correspondence, which will add to the complication of this affair. It is the denial that the President ever instructed Gov. Walker to insist upon the submission of the Constitution to the people.

Washington, *Dec. 25, 1857.*

Against the few letters from placemen and political managers published by the *Union*, Judge Douglas can array not less than eight hundred letters per day from the purest sources of popular opinion, which are poured in upon him from every quarter, endorsing and applauding his course. It will show the strength and sincerity of the feeling in this behalf that many of his correspondents hold Federal offices. Not a few of these letters are from the South, a great many from the interior of counties of New York and Pennsylvania, but most of them are from the great West. You are right in saying that the South is far from being a unit in favor of the Lecompton iniquity. The Southern people are not always *represented* by their political agents. The habit in that section is to indulge their representative in sectional ultraism, on the principle that it is well to be overzealous in a good cause. Hence the strong, defiant language, the menaces of secession, the violent demonstration and great tenacity for abstractions, which constitute the burden of the speeches of their public men. But when it comes to acting and voting, the people set aside these fiery gentlemen and declare for themselves their conservatism, their devotion to the Union, to justice, and fair dealing.

With some familiarity with the Southern people, I think I am safe in asserting, that if Northern Democrats had not taken the initiative in favor of the Lecompton usurpation, it would have had few real and sincere supporters in the South. "But," as a Southern Senator said, "when our Northern friends volunteer this concession, with what grace can we refuse it, and thereby expose them undefended to the fury of their own people." Such a declaration speaks better for the generosity of the South than for the manhood of the North.

The news from Kansas is very alarming.—It adds greatly to the burden and anxiety which oppress our patriotic President.

☞The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in several portions of Maine on Wednesday last.

GROUND PLASTER.—The Juniata Flour and Plaster Mills, one mile below Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., have constantly on hand Ground Plaster of the best quality, for which Grain of all kinds, will be taken in exchange at the market prices.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.

December 30, 1857-2m.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 309 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, 12th day of JANUARY next, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year.

JNO. P. AERSTON, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1857.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business as Farmers, in Springfield township, Pa., under the style of Norris & Lane, is this day (10th November,) dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts owing by or to the firm will be paid and received by Jas. Norris, Springfield township, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

JAMES NORRIS.
THOMSON LANE.

Dec. 30, 1857.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

As the present Principal of this Institution is not well known in this vicinity, we beg leave to call the attention of the school patronizing public to the following letters:

New York State Normal School, *Albany, May 12, 1855.*

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, Mr. M. McN. Walsh, is a graduate of this Institution, and that he always sustained a high character as a gentleman and a scholar.

He has taught with great success in one of the schools of this city and in several of other parts of the State.

He is proposing to improve himself by foreign travel, and I have great pleasure in commending him to the friends of education and learning, as a gentleman *in all respects* worthy of their confidence.

SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH (L.L.D.)
Principal of the N. Y. State Normal School.

Superintendent's Office, Department of Public Instruction. Albany, May 14th, 1855.

To whom it may concern: The bearer, M. McN. Walsh, Esq., a graduate of the New York State Normal School, and for several years Principal of one of the Albany City Schools, desires to add to his usefulness as a teacher and a citizen by a tour of observation and by study in Europe.

Mr. Walsh bears an unsullied reputation for integrity and honor, and is earnestly commended to the encouragement and favor of the noble everywhere, and especially of those who have pleasure in making the sojourn of the stranger happy.

Hoping that he will find in Europe a generous welcome and be especially guarded and protected, while absent, by Him who watcheth over and careth for the people of all countries, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the Department of Public Instruction of the State of New York, this 14th day of May A. D. 1855.

V. M. RICE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton, Oct. 20th, 1857.

Having been for several years past familiarly acquainted with Mr. M. McN. Walsh, as a scholar of fine attainments, and a teacher of rare ability and success, I can most confidently and cheerfully bear testimony to his eminent fitness for any position as an educator to which he could aspire.

The careful culture to which Mr. W. has subjected himself, by means of schools at home and travel abroad, together with his marked adaptation to the work of Instruction renders him a most desirable person for the supervision on an educational establishment of a high order. I should deem any community fortunate in securing his services in such a capacity.

WM. F. PHELPS, (A.M.)
Principal of the N. J. State Normal School.

TO TEACHERS.—A class for instructing persons wishing to become teachers, will be under the Principal's immediate charge. The next quarter commences January 18th, 1858.

JOHN D. WALSH, Supt.

Cassville Seminary, Dec. 30, 1857.

BRITISH REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE! PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURG REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics forms only one feature of their character.

As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of *advance sheets* from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.—The Postage to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-Four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Fourteen Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1858, and as a

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1856, will be furnished complete, *without additional charge.*

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1858.

Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1857, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1856, '57, and '58 TOGETHER.

For Blackwood's Magazine	$5 00
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For any two Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood and one Review	8 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For three Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00
For the four Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

☞Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents. Address,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

December 30, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, for license to keep an Inn or Tavern, Eating Houses, &c., which will be presented to the said Court for consideration, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January, next:

John Donaldson, Inn or Tavern, Mapleton.
Samuel Beigle, Eating House, Spruce Creek.
Alexander Seeds, Eating House, Spruce Creek.

D. CALDWELL, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

GAS CO. NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Huntingdon Gas Company are hereby notified that an election will be held at the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing five Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

According to Section 3rd of the By-laws, "No person shall be permitted to vote at any election of said Company unless he or she shall have fully paid all the shares of stock by him or her subscribed."

By order of the Board of Managers.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, *Secretary.*

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will meet in the Court House on WEDNESDAY EVENING of the first week of January Court (13th prox.) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting other business of importance. A full attendance of the officers of the Association, and all others interested, is earnestly requested.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. McDIVITT, *Secretary.*

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber having no permanent residence at present, wishes to inform all persons who gave their notes for property purchased at his sale, that they can save cost by calling on D. P. Gwin of Huntingdon, who is authorized to receive the amount of said notes, which will be due on the 17th of December next. JAMES PORTER.

Nov. 18, 1857.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

On Tuesday next, the Pennsylvania Legislature assembles.

On Tuesday following, the inauguration of Gov. Packer will take place.

Our best Exchange—the *Germantown Telegraph*. It is none of your large trash papers.

☞Mr. Jas. A. Brown, has the thanks of our "better half" for a handsome Christmas present.

☞Our particular friend H. Roman, will please accept our thanks for the bottle of Port received on Christmas morning.

Still a few more of the same sort.—Mrs. James Saxton has our thanks for a few feet of excellent pudding and sausage.

Trouble in the Camp—Who's to blame?—The advocates of a fraud, or the people who contend for their just rights?

Secretary of State.—Hon. Wm. M. Hiester, of Berks county, has been offered, and has accepted, the important post of Secretary of the Commonwealth, under Gov. Packer.

☞At York, Pa., on Wednesday, the dress of a girl named Henrietta Mate, aged fifteen or sixteen years, took fire from the explosion of a fluid lamp. She burned to death in the street before assistance could reach her.

Shrewd business men—the men who advertise the more liberal when "the times are tight." The people too, are sensible—they know that the men who advertise liberally are good fellows to deal with,—and they know that merchants who "can't afford" to advertise can't afford to give good bargains.

The Justices' business looking up.—Since we have issued from the "Globe Job Office" the handsome marriage certificates to be filled up by Justices of the Peace, we notice that marriages are more numerous before Justices than formerly. We have a supply of the same kind always on hand. Ditto for Clergymen.

Christmas.—The day passed off pleasantly, no doubt to a large majority of our citizens. The number of turkeys roasted was greater than the "hard times" worshippers could be made to believe. The "fantastics" made their appearance about 10 o'clock and "run the thing in the ground" before they retired. In the evening the Excelsior Brass Band appeared in the streets and delighted our citizens with music, such as few towns, if any, can brag of.

A Gobbler for New Years.—After we had made two dinners on our Christmas gobbler, leaving enough for a third, on Monday a suspicious looking box was deposited in our sanctum. We instantly removed the lid and found it to contain, instead of an infernal machine, a large fat gobbler, neatly cleaned, and a note requesting us to accept the gobbler as a present for a New Year's roast, from our young friend Henry Zimmerman, jr., of Paradise Furnace. Of course we accept—with thanks to our young friend for the handsome present—and when he is old enough, should we still be in the land of the living, we will make it our business to recommend him to the handsomest and best girl in the county.

DOUGLAS ON THE SENATE FLOOR.—The Washington correspondent of the Independent gives the following vivid description of the "Little Giant" when under full headway:

He is very short in stature, but of such physical proportions, aside from this lack, as instantly to attract the attention of a stranger. A very large head, connected with broad and powerfully-built shoulders by a short full neck; a chest sufficiently roomy to contain the lungs of a giant, and a pair of short, dumpy legs, complete the physical picture of the "Little Giant," if we except the broad, lofty Websterian brow, and the deep cavernous eyes that sparkle and glow, when excited, like miners' lamps beneath it. It is the tremendous brain-power, lodged in that perpendicular precipice of a forehead, and shooting out its fires from its shadowed eyes, that has given him the sobriquet which he will carry to his grave. When excited and in full flow of debate, that massive head rolls and shakes with the emphasis of his thought, and the huge hand doubles until the nails indent the palm, or else the broad, open hand receives the blow of its mate, and italicises the sentence with a stunning report.—The sweat pours from him profusely, and falls from his head or is thrown clear of his shoulders by those inimical shakes of the head, as the rain-drops are shaken from the trees by a storm. Add to this a thick bushy head of black hair and a restless, uneasy feeling, which prevents his being at rest for five consecutive minutes, and keeps him moving from one point to another in the Senate Chamber, and my picture of the "Little Giant" is complete.

The People the Masters.

Twenty years ago professional politicians controlled great parties. Public opinion was made for the masses, and was too often accepted by them. Mere party newspapers aspired to create, instead of representing, the sentiments of the people. These days have passed away. Common Schools aided by the railroad and the telegraph, have simplified and disseminated great truths. Newspapers, to obtain the confidence of the masses, must be conducted upon principle. If they temporize, they go down. If they seek to substitute expediency for equity, they are exposed. Outside of all such influences as these—independent of office, and yet closely watching the movements of their representatives, are THE PEOPLE—no longer unacquainted with the affairs of State, or indifferent to the actions of their servants; but keen and sharp-sighted; jealous of their rights; generous to those who are true and fearless, but inexorably severe upon the timed and the false.—*Press.*

☞The total number of Post Offices in the United States at the present time is 27,148, of which 368 are of the class denominated Presidential, the incumbents being subject to appointment by the President and Senate.

☞The Chicago Times says that Governor Matteson, Hon. I. N. Morris, Hon. Aaron Shaw, and Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, agree with Judge Douglas in opposing the Lecompton constitution.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

DECEMBER, 26th—Evening.—The holiday season having interrupted the usual course of business, the produce markets have been very dull to day, but without any material change since the receipt of the late foreign news. There is very little stirring in breadstuffs, and the sales of Flour were confined to a few hundred bbls., mostly for home consumption, at $5 for superfine, and $5.25@$5.50 per bbl. for extra; fancy lots are bringing $5.75@$6.75, but there is very little doing. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are selling slowly at $4 for the former and $3 per bbl. for the latter.—Wheat is dull to-day; there is no demand for export, and the sales were limited at 107@110 for fair to prime red, and 115@120c for white. Corn is also dull at 50@55c, the latter for prime dry Delaware, with sales of about 2,000 bush., mostly at 53@55c in the cars and afloat. Oats are worth 32@35c, the latter for Pennsylvania, in store, at which figures about 1,000 bush. have been sold. Rye is selling at 70c to the distillers, who are the only buyers.

1858.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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1858.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Marriage Certificates.

Clergymen and Justices of the Peace, can now be supplied with Certificates. They are neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and Orders on District School Treasurers, neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

Highly Important!

CHARLES HARKNESS & SON, *Wholesale Clothiers*, 338 Market Street, (South-east Corner of Fourth Street,) PHILADELPHIA,

Have determined to CLOSE OUT their ELEGANT STOCK of new Style Fall and Winter Clothing, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION on the regular prices.

Wholesale Buyers will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

N. B.—Notes of all SOLVENT BANKS taken at PAR.

October 28, 1857-3m.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Card, Blank, and Handbill Printing.

[From the Report of the Committee on Printing made at the third Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.]

"Wm. Lewis, for the "Globe" office, exhibited a large variety of mercantile and legal blanks, business cards, and handbills, which came more immediately within the divisions to which premiums were allotted. They were evidently copies of the custom work done at his office, all tastefully got up, and admirably executed, reflecting great credit on the office, and would compare favorably with the work of any office in our large cities.

Wm. Lewis, for the largest variety and best specimens of Business Cards and Blanks, $1 00

For the largest variety and best specimens of Handbills, $1 00."

A. W. BENEDICT, THEO. H. CREMER, J. K. MCCAHAN, *Committee.*

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

MARRIED.

On December 24th, in this borough, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. JOHN H. WESTBROOK and Miss ANNA MARY MEREDITH, both of Huntingdon.

At Petersburg, on Tuesday 22d inst., by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. ELIJAH LONG and Miss MARY ANN DAUGHERTY, both of West township.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of test., vend. exp., lev. facias, and fi. fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All defendant's right and interest in and to the following described tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dec'd, on the east and north east by lands of Jacob Russell, on the south by lands of John B. Weaver, and on the west by lands of Lewis Krugger, and Peter Tries, containing 41 acres, more or less, having thereon a large two-story stone house, frame stable, and other out-buildings and improvements, about 20 acres of cleared land, and a valuable iron ore bank which has been opened and worked. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant, of, in and to the undivided one-fourth-part of a certain tract of coal land, situated in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the Houck coal bank tract and others, containing in the whole 460 acres, more or less, the same being that part and interest in said tract of land subscribed by George W. Speer, to the deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Barree township, on the east branch of Stone creek, bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at at a sugar tree; thence by lands of Thomas Kyler's heirs south forty degrees east, two hundred and thirteen perches to a black oak; thence north fifty degrees east, forty-eight perches to a chestnut oak; thence north twenty-two degrees east, ninety perches to a black oak; thence north fifty degrees east, thirty-two perches to a post; thence north forty-eight degrees west, ninety perches to a sugar tree; and thence down the east branch of Stone Creek, by the several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning; containing 153 acres and 128 perches, with the usual allowance. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Allen Green, dec'd, in the hands of John P. Stewart, administrator.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, fronting on Main street 160 feet and extending to back street 140 feet, having thereon erected a large two and a half story brick house 48 feet front and extending back 33 feet, with back building 18 by 28, wood house and ice house and all out-buildings. Also, a two-story frame office and No. — in plan of said town, and adjoins lot of M. S. Harrison on the south, and on the north by a street leading to Love's Valley. Also, a lot of ground, being a corner lot of ground 60 feet front, extending back 140 feet to an alley or street having thereon erected a large two story brick store house with a frame warehouse attached, house is — by — and in said borough. Also, an island of land, about 17 acres, more or less, in a good state of cultivation in the township of Shirley, adjoining lands on the west of Isaac Sharrer, and the Aughwick creek on the north east and west. Also, a two acre lot of ground, more or less, in the township of Shirley, bounded by the Poor House land on the north, Wm. B. Leas on the east, Etnire on the west, and Mrs. Ramsey on the south, and under fence.

Also—About 25 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, and adjoins lands of D. Fraker's heirs on the south, Aughwick creek on the west, Bullet Lane and John Lutz on the north, and back street on the east, cleared and under fence.

Also—About 3 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, bounded on the north by John More, on the east by Peter Meyers, and on the south by Peter Etnire, and on the west by Public Road leading to Germany Valley, having thereon erected a frame barn 35 by 46 with corn crib and wagon shed, and a young apple orchard.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James G. Lightner.

ALSO—The defendant's interest in and to one lot of ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, Shirley township, having thereon erected a two-story log house and kitchen in front, and a two-story log house extending back to an alley 140 feet, adjoins lots on the north, the Baptist church on the south, and an alley that divides the property of William McNite from said defendant's. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G. W. Hudson.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Gen. A. P. Wilson on the east, of John S. Isett and William D. Robb's heirs on the north, other lands of defendant on the west, and of Thomas Whittaker, Geo. Lamp and estate of John McCahan, deceased, and other lands of defendant on the south, containing about 358 acres, more or less, being part of the same large tract of land which was conveyed to John Huyett (father of the defendant) by Patrick Gwin, Esq., Sheriff of said county, as the property of John Vanan, by deed acknowledged thirteenth November, 1818, having thereon a frame bank barn, a log dwelling house one and a half stories high, and about 100 acres cleared.

Also—A tract of land in same township of Porter, adjoining the lands of the heirs of William D. Robb, dec'd, and other lands of defendant on the north, lands of Jacob G. Huyett's heirs on the south, other lands of defendant on the east, lands of Henry Knode on the south and west, containing about 220 acres, more or less, all cleared and cultivated, being the tract of land on which defendant now resides, and which was conveyed by Ludwick Huyett to John Huyett (Father of Defendant) by deed dated twenty sixth June, eighteen hundred and nine and duly recorded; less about seventeen acres conveyed by defendant to Wm. Robb, having thereon two bank barns, each about forty seven by eighty feet, a large stone dwelling house, three stories high and the usual out-buildings.

Also—A tract of land in said township of Porter, adjoining lands of William D. Robb's heirs on the north, other lands of John Huyett on the east and west, Thomas Whittaker on the south, containing about 102 acres and allowances, greater part of it cleared and cultivated.

Also—A tract of land in same township of Porter, adjoining other lands of John Huyett on the north, east, and west, and of Thomas Whittaker on the south, containing 89 acres, more or less, being the same conveyed by Benjamin Elliott and wife to John Huyett, (defendant's father) by deed dated 18th November, 1796, duly recorded.

Also—A small tract of unseated land situate in Porter township aforesaid, containing 27 acres and 22 perches and allowance, surveyed upon a warrant to John Huyett, dated 28th August, 1843. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded by lands of Orbison & McMurtrie, Robert Allison's devisees, Dr. William Swoope, Samuel Friedley, and lands of the minor children of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres and ninety-one perches and allowance, having thereon a log house and barn, with about fifty acres cleared, it being the same tract which was conveyed by Patrick Gwin, deceased, to his son George Gwin, who, by deed conveyed the same to the said Alex. Gwin, &c., together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Couts.

ALSO—The following described two story brick building situate south-east of and near the borough of Huntingdon, about fifty yards more or less east of the bridge across Stone Creek, on the north side of and fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road and the Pennsylvania railroad, containing 22 feet in front on said turnpike, and in depth 25 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage, appurtenant to said building. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Houck.

ALSO—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 70 in the borough of Huntingdon, having thereon a two-story log and weather-boarded dwelling house, and an unfinished two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on Hill street 50 feet, and extending back 185 feet to Allegheny street, adjoining lot of John Hildebrand on the west and Isaac Lininger on the east.

Also—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 97 in said borough, having thereon erected a two-story double log dwelling house fronting on Hill street 45 feet and extending back 25 feet, with an ice-house and stable erected on said lot. Said lot fronting on Hill street 50 feet and extending back 185 feet to Washington street, adjoining Wm. Lewis on the west and James Gwin on the east.

Also—One plank ware-house, 30 by 58 feet, with the ground upon which it stands, situate in the canal basin, on part of lot numbered 120 in plan of said borough.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to one lot of ground situate in Smithfield, Walker township, numbered in plan of said town —, having thereon erected one double two-story log dwelling house, fronting on the turnpike leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet, adjoining George Long on the west, and Alex. Port on the south and east.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to one lot of ground situate in Smithfield, Walker township, having thereon erected one frame stable, adjoining the Juniata river on the north, Martin Flenner on the west, and the turnpike leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, on the south.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to one out-lot, containing 2 acres and 152 perches, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining Dorris & Campbell on the west, George Taylor and others on the east, and the road leading from Huntingdon to the Warm Springs on the north.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to a tract of land situate on Stone Creek, Henderson township, containing 125 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Gen. A. P. Wilson on the north, Stone Creek on the east, Elisha Shoemaker on the south, and Shoenberger's heirs on the west, having thereon one double plank house one and a half stories high, one frame barn about 35 feet square, and cider-mill and press and two orchards.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to a tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Frances Mowing, containing 400 acres, more or less.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton in and to Lot No. 75 in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Hill street and extending back 200 feet to Allegheny street, adjoining Isaac Dorland's heirs on the west, and Newingham's heirs on the east, having thereon erected a two-story double brick dwelling house, frontiug on Hill street 45 feet and extending back 40 feet, having in the east end of it a large store room 17 by 38 feet, and back ware room, and necessary out-buildings. Also, a two-story log dwelling house fronting on Allegheny street 30 feet and extending back 25 feet, with a one-story log kitchen. Also, a three story plank ware house 16 by 32 feet, and a small stable and wood shed.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James Saxton, in and to Lot No. 200 in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Mifflin street and extending along Bath street 200 to Church street, having thereon a two-story log dwelling house.

All of which will be sold as the property of James Saxton.

Also—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 70 in the borough of Huntingdon, having thereon erected a two-story log and weather-boarded dwelling house, and an unfinished two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on Hill street 50 feet and extending back 185 feet to Allegheny street, adjoining lot of John Hildebrand on the west, and of Isaac Lininger on the east.

Also—One undivided seventh part of Lot No. 97 in said borough, having thereon erected a two-story double log dwelling house, fronting on Hill street 45 feet and extending back 25 feet, with an ice house and stable erected on said lot. Said lot fronting on Hill street 50 feet and extending back 185 feet to Washington street, adjoining Wm. Lewis on the west, and —— Gwin on the east.

Both of which will be sold as the property of William A. Saxton.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James and William A. Saxton, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, on the east side of Stone Creek, adjoining lots of Samuel Houck on the west, and John Monts on the east, containing about 1¼ acres, known as the "Brick Yard" property.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James and William A. Saxton in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, on the east side of Stone Creek, bounded by said creek on the west, and township road on the south-east, containing about 1 acre, with a brick yard thereon.

Also—All the right, title and interest of James and William A. Saxton in and to about one acre of ground, with a frame house erected thereon, adjoining land of William McMurtrie on the north and east, of Elias Bartol on the west, and of Samuel Houck on the south.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. & W. A. Saxton.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Mooresville, West township, Huntingdon county, 50 feet front each, and extending back 160 feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Mrs. Johnston on the east, lots of Wm. Moore on the west, fronting on Main road leading to Petersburg; having thereon erected a large two-story brick house and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Snyder.

☞NOTE.—The costs on all writs stayed by Plaintiffs or their Attorneys, must be paid before the writs will be stayed.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent. of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.

POSTSCRIPT!

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Important from Kansas---Vote on the Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Kansas advices of the 22d inst., to the *Republican*, states that the Constitution with slavery, was carried by a large majority. The returns are meagre. The pro-slavery vote at Shawnee was seven hundred and sixty-five; Alathe, two hundred; Lexington about the same. It was reported that the Lawrence body were gone to Lecompton to seize the Territorial arms. A letter dated Lawrence the 21st, says that Gen. Lane has gone to Fort Scott, and avowed his intention to destroy that place, exterminate the pro-slavery settlers and Shawnee reservation, and carry war into Missouri.

Denver has assumed the Governorship of the Territory, and issued an address, in which he exhorts the citizens of Kansas to appeal to the ballot box for the settlement of all difficulties. He makes copious extracts from the President's instructions, as indicative of the line of policy he designs to pursue. He also states that Calhoun invited himself, and the presiding officers of both houses of the Territorial Legislature, to be present at the counting of the returns on the 21st.

There is no authentic news from Fort Scott.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Gentlemen from Kansas report that the whole vote at Lecompton was 132; the majority for slavery was 69. No votes were received at Lawrence, and the poll books were not opened at Topeka. The slavery majority at Lexington is 30. We have nothing from Leavenworth.

The *Republican* says the Lawrence Convention will decide whether to go into the January election for State officers; many favor such a course with the view of crushing the State government.

A bearer of despatches from Gov. Denver passed through this city yesterday for Washington.

Revolution in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS.—Dec. 26.—By arrival to-day of the steamer Tennessee, we have intelligence from Vera Cruz to 21st inst. The news is of the highest importance. The Constitution of the country had been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared absolute Dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole capitol was in arms, and other municipalities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things.

Gen. Walker in Custody.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gen. Walker delivered himself to Marshal Rynders, who has made arrangements to accompany the prisoner to Washington City to-morrow, in order to ascertain the intention of the President.

☞The Democratic meeting in Philadelphia on Monday night, in favor of the Lecompton Convention, numbered about 2,000 persons at the commencement. During its progress boisterous cheers were given for Douglas. When the meeting adjourned it had dwindled down to fifty or sixty persons, and it adjourned without taking a vote on the resolutions, one of which approved of the course of William Bigler.

☞Where is William Bigler, now? But a short time since, he was foremost and loudest in contending that the Democratic party were in favor of the people of Kansas being left perfectly free to select ALL their domestic institutions. We now find him advocating the Lecompton fraud.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the Court House in Huntingdon,

On Saturday the 9th day of January next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., A FARM, (late the estate of Joseph Dorland, dec'd.,) situate on the Ridges, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Rhodes on the north, Aaron Kelly on the east, James Simpson and John Flenner on the south, and Adam Rupert on the west, containing two hundred and seventeen (217) acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN and other improvements. The farm has an abundant supply of water and an assortment of good fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, personally, or by letter through the Huntingdon post office.

DAVID RUPERT.

Dec. 16, 1857.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West (now Oneida) township, dec'd., will,

On Thursday, 7th day of January next,

expose to Public Sale on the premises at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that TRACT OF LAND, situate in said Oneida township, adjoining lands of James Gwin, George Miller, Samuel Hetrick and Nicholas C. Decker, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ACRES be the same more or less, (it being the tract of which said Peter Decker died seized,) having thereon erected A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER, *Trustee.*

December 16, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of MARY GILLILAND, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of MARY GILLILAND, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. JAMES GIFFORD, *Executor.*

December 9. 1857.*

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against DAVID H. CAMPBELL, of Marklesburg, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to the subscriber, to whom said Campbell has executed a deed of Assignment for the benefit of creditors. JOHN H. WINTRODE,

Marklesburg, Nov. 20, 1857. Assignee.

TAX COLLECTORS—TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of County and State taxes for the year 1856 and all previous years, are required to make immediate payment of the balances due on their duplicates, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

The collectors of 1857 are earnestly requested to collect and pay over to the Treasurer the amount of their duplicates as soon as possible. Money is much needed at the present time and must be had.

JACOB BAKER.
H. L. MCCARTHY,
G. W. MATTERN,
Commissioners.

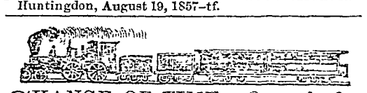
November, 25, 1857.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO., FLOUR DEALERS, and Commission Merchants for the sale of Grain, Seeds, and Produce generally, keep constantly on hand the best qualities of *Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and St. Louis brands Flour.* Orders faithfully filled at the market prices of the day. Nos. 69 and 70, Water street, Pittsburg, Pa.

December 2, 1857-3m.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors:—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.



CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.35 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Acting Superintendent.

Huntingdon, December 9, 1857.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts. LOVE & MCDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & MCDIVIT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LOVE & MCDIVITT would respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally that, notwithstanding the "pressure of the times," they still continue to deal out, at their old stand in Market Square, all kinds of Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits, Tobacco, Segars of every grade from Half Spanish to the genuine Principe, La Normal, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. Having learned from past experience, that the credit system is a dangerous one to all parties, we have determined to reduce our business to cash or its equivalent, and shall be able to sell on the most reasonable terms, as our stock has been purchased at the lowest cash prices. Call and see us, friends.

LOVE & MCDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16. 1857.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.
ONLY $19 50 PER QUARTER.

THE NEW FACULTY.

M. MCN. WALSH, *Principal,*
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Herr KARL BOCKENHEIM,
Prof. of German Language and Literature.
M. EUGENE CHIVANT,
Prof. of French and Piano Music.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics, &c.

Mrs. M. MCN. WALSH, *Preceptress.*
Grecian Painting, Botany, History, &c.
Miss E. FAULKNER,
Monochromatics, Painting, Drawing, &c.
Miss ANNIE M. GAY,
Piano Music and French.
Miss JENNIE M. WALSH,
Primary English.

☞This Institution has lately fallen into new hands, and the present owners are determined to make it a first class school. The majority of the new faculty are already on hand, and students will be received as soon as they wish.

Young ladies and gentlemen intending to go to school will do well to write to us before concluding to go elsewhere. *There is no cheaper, and we believe there will be no better school now than ours.*

Both sexes are received, all branches are taught, and students can enter at any time. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

December 9, 1857.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—HARD TIMES!! HARD TIMES!!

BAKER'S DOZEN.

Enlargement—Enlargement!
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!
PREMIUMS TO EACH SUBSCRIBER!
Every Farmer Interested!
ALSO—EVERY SMALL PLOT OWNER!

BAKER'S DOZEN.

To meet the increased value of money consequent upon the "Hard Times" the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist* is happy to announce that he has increased the pages of this staunch old journal ONE THIRD, and doubled the intrinsic value. Each number will hereafter contain 32 Double Quarto Pages, filled with *plain, practical, reliable* information, of exceeding value to every one who cultivates a Farm, a Garden, or but the smallest plot of ground.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

LADIES, each volume of the *Agriculturist* will contain hundreds of practical hints upon every department of in-door, or Household Work.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

Besides furnishing the largest amount of really useful information, prepared by a great number of practical working men and women, the *Agriculturist* is now the largest journal of its character in the world, but owing to its immense circulation, it can still be afforded at *One Dollar a Year*, or for *Eighty Cents* each to clubs of ten or more.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

A BAKER'S DOZEN.

or 14 months will be sent for the usual price of 12, to all subscribers for 1858.—Vol. XVII—that is, all single or club subscribers for 1858, who subscribe now, will receive the two very valuable numbers of November and December, of this year, without extra charge.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

VALUABLE SEED PREMIUMS
to every Subscriber for 1858.

A large list of valuable Field, Garden and Flower Seeds will be presented to the subscribers for volume 17, from which every subscriber will be allowed to choose *three packages without charge!* The seeds will alone be worth the subscription price to many persons.

Send in your names at once, and get the November number, now ready, and the succeeding numbers promptly upon the first day of each month, until the end of 1858.

The best remedy for the "Hard Times" will be to learn from the *Agriculturist* the best modes of increasing the products of your Fields, Gardens, Orchards, &c.

Terms in advance—$1 a year.
Six Copies for $5. Ten Copies, $8.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher,
189 Water-st., New York.

BAKER'S DOZEN.

nov25

**P. S.--To

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Taken in and done for.

It is the boast of the bloods of Arkansas that they are born with skins like alligators and strength like bears. They work hard and they play hard. Gaming is the recreation most indulged in, and the gaming houses of the western part of Arkansas have branded it with an unenviable notoriety.

One dark summer night, some years ago, I lounged, as a mere spectator, through the different rooms of one of them, watching the various games of hazard that were played. Some of the players seemed to have set their very souls upon the stakes; their eyes were blood-shot and fixed from beneath their wrinkled brows, on the table, as if their everlasting weal or woe depended there upon the turning of the dice; while others the finished blacklegs, assumed an indifferent and careless look, though a kind of sardonic smile, playing round their lips, but too plainly revealed a sort of habitual desperation. Three of the players looked the very counterpart of each other, not only in face but expression; both the physical and moral likeness was indeed striking. The other player was a young man, a stranger, whom they call a "green one," in this and many other parts of the world. His eyes, his nose, his whole physiognomy seemed to project, and to be capable of growing even still longer.

"Fifty dollars more," he exclaimed with a deep-drawn breath, as he threw down the stake.

Each of his opponents turned up his card cooly and confidently; but the long visaged here laid his stake before them, and, to the astonishment of the three professionals won.

"Hurrah! the luck has turned, and I crow!" he cried out in an ecstacy, and pocketed the cash.

The worthy trio smiled at this, and recommenced play. The *green* young man displayed a broad but silent grin at his good fortune, and often took out his money to count it over, and see if each piece was good.

"Here are a hundred dollars more," cried the sylvan youth, "and I crow."

"I take again cried one of the trio. The youth won again, and "crowed" louder this time than he did at first.

On went the game; stakes were lost and won. Gradually the rouleaus of the "crower" dwindled down to three or four dollars or so. It was clear that the gentleman in black had been luring him on by the best of decoys—success at first.

"Let me see something for my money.—Here's a stake of two dollars, and I crow!" But he spoke now in a very faint treble indeed and looked penitently at the cards.

Again the cards were shuffled, cut and dealt, and the "plucked pigeon" staked his last dollar upon them.

"The last button on Gabe's coat, and I cr—cr—. No, I'll be hamstrung if I do!"

He lost this too, and with as deep a he heard. Never heard, he rose from the green curse as [illegible]

board.

The apartment was very spacious and on the ground floor. There was only this one gaming table in it, and not many lookers on besides myself. Thinking the gaming was over I turned to go out, but found the door locked and the key gone. There was evidently something in the wind. At all events I reflected that, in case of need, the windows are not very far to the ground. I returned and saw the winners dividing the spoil, and the poor shorn "greenhorn" leaning over the backs of their chairs, staring intently at the money.

The notes were deliberately spread out, one after another. Those which the loser had staked were new, fresh from the press, he said, and they were sorted into a heap distinct from the rest. They were two dollars, three dollar, and five dollar notes, from the Indiana Bank and the Bank of Columbus in Ohio.

"I say, Ned, I don't think these notes are good," said one of the winners, and examined them.

"I wish they wern't, and I'd crow," cried out the loser, very chop-fallen, at his elbow.

This simple speech lulled the suspicions of the counter, and he resumed his counting.—At last he took up his last note, and, eying it keenly, he exclaimed, in a most emphatic manner, "I'll be hanged if they are genuine!—They are forged!"

"No, they ain't," replied the loser, quite as emphatically.

A very opprobrious epithet was now hurled at the latter. He without more ado, knocked down the speaker at a blow, capsized the table, which put out the lights, and in the next instant darted out of the window, while a bullet, fired from a pistol, cracked the pane of glass over his head. He had leaped into a small court-yard, with a wooden pailing round it. The winners dashed towards the door, but found the "green one" had secured it.

When the three worthies were convinced that the door would not yield to their efforts, and when they heard their "victim" galloping away, they gave a laugh at the trick played them and returned to the table.

"Strike a light, Bill, and let's pick up what notes have fallen. I have nearly the whole lot in my pocket."

The light soon made its appearance.

"What! none on the floor? Capital; I think I must have them all in my pocket then;" saying which he drew out the notes and laid them on the table.

"Fire and furies! These are the forged notes! The rascal has whipped up the other heap!"

While all this was going on, I stepped towards the window, but had not stood there long before I heard the clanking hoofs of a horse beyond the paling, and a shout wafted into the room, "Sloped for Texas!"

The worst part of the story remains to be told:—It was *my* horse on which the rogue was now galloping off.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of November, 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of January, A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th December, in the year of our Lord 1857, and the 81st year of American Independence. GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 14, 1857.

TRIAL LIST, January Term, 1858.—

FIRST WEEK.

Exchange Bank, Pittsburg vs. Meloy & Carlisle.
Samuel P. Wallace vs. Jos. Shomo.
John Miller vs. Andrew Smith.
John Fleming vs. Brice X. Blair and others.
Isaac Gifford vs. Joseph Gifford's adm'rs.
Thomas Clark's heirs vs. Brison Clark.
Samuel B. McFeeters vs. —— Beers.
Com'th for Smith vs. Weeks
Patrick Kelly vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
John M. Walters vs. David Varner.
Harrison & Couch vs. C. V. M. P. Co.
Samuel Caldwell's adm'rs vs. Michael J. Martin.
A. H. Brumbaugh for use vs. C. V. M. P. Co.
William McNite vs. James Clark's adm'r.
John Dougherty vs. Geo. W. Speer.
A. Vandevander's adm'rs vs. John McComb.
Samuel Myton vs. Henry Fockler.
Samuel Myton vs. Henry Fockler.

SECOND WEEK.

John Savage vs. Wm. Smith & Davis.
Geo. W. Wagoner vs. Washington Gaver.
Ann Carmon vs. William Stewart.
Joseph K. Henderson vs. John Henderson's Ex'r.
Christopher Osborn vs. P. F. Kessler et al.
Machette & Raglied vs. Dr. P. Shoenberger's ex.
William Bell vs. Simon Walbourn.
Philip Spahn vs. Moses Heilner.
John R. Gosnell vs. G. W. Speer, garnishee, etc.
Com'th for use vs. Farids Liberd et al.
Same vs. J. G. Lightner.
Bell, Garretson & Co. vs. Jas. Entreken.
C. Osborn vs. P. F. Kessler.

D. CALDWELL, *Prothonotary.*

LIST OF GRAND & TRAVERSE JURORS for January Sessions A. D. 1858.

GRAND JURORS.

Daniel Africa, J. P., Huntingdon.
James Bell, Esq., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Beck, Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Jacob Baker, carpenter, Alexandria.
David Barrick, farmer, West.
Ralph Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Henry Clapper, farmer, Hopewell.
Andrew Green, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Johnston, farmer, Hopewell.
Robert Johnston, farmer, West.
John Long, merchant, Shirleysburg.
Silas Locke, blacksmith, Dublin.
Samuel D. Myton, merchant, West.
Nicholas Rudy, farmer, Jackson.
J. Murray Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
George Swartz, farmer, Cromwell.
Thomas Stewart, farmer, Barree.
Samuel Steffey, inn-keeper, Jackson.
John Vandevander, J. P., Walker.
John Wooding, drover, Franklin.
Robert Wilson, farmer, Oneida.
John Weston, farmer, Brady.
Abm. Zimmerman, farmer, Hopewell.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J. Simpson Africa, surveyor, Huntingdon.
Hugh Alexander, farmer, Jackson.
Robert Bingham, farmer, Shirley.
Owen Boat, coachmaker, Huntingdon.
Robert Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph Banks, mason, Tod.
William Cornelius, carpenter, Clay.
T. Crownover, farmer, Barree.
Richard Chilcote, farmer, Union.
Abm. Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Edward Duncan, farmer, Hopewell.
Jonathan Doyle, miller, Union.
John A. Doyle, merchant, Shirley.
P. Garner, (of M.) farmer, Penn.
John Gansimore, farmer, Warriorsmark.
A. L. Grim, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Jacob Gance, jr., laborer, Warriorsmark.
George M. Green, J. P., Cass.
Jacob Grove, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goodhorn, farmer, Tell.
William Harper, merchant, Jackson.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
William Hazzard, boatman, Huntingdon.
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
William Johnston, farmer, Hopewell.
John Loomis, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Lang, farmer, Dublin.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Matthew Miller, M. D., Jackson.
C. W. H. Moore, M. D., Tod.
Jesse Meredith, wagon-maker, Brady.
Joseph McCoy, farmer, Walker.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Franklin.
John H. McPheran, farmer, Franklin.
John R. McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Alexander M. Oaks, farmer, Barree.
John Porter, Esq., farmer, Henderson.
Joseph Riggle, laborer, Franklin.
George Robertson, farmer, Springfield.
Elijah Sellers, farmer, Cass.
George A. Steel, farmer, Huntingdon.
Amos Smoker, farmer, Brady.
Elisha Shoemaker, Sr., farmer, Henderson.
Jacob Smyers, laborer, Clay.
Job Slack, machinist, Barree.
George Thomas, grocer, Huntingdon.
Simeon Wright, J. P., Union.
William C. Wagoner, merchant, Brady.

SECOND WEEK.

Thomas Aston, farmer, Springfield.
David Black, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Ephraim Baker, mason, Springfield.
Jonathan Barnwell, tanner, Tod.
Abraham Carothers, tanner, Shirley.
John C. Couch, merchant, Barree.
William Coulter, farmer, Tell.
Jesse Dieffenbach, merchant, Brady.
John Foreman, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Funk, farmer, Penn.
Jackson J. Fee, farmer, Henderson.
George Garner, farmer, Penn.
Benjamin Grove, farmer, Penn.
James G. Goodman, farmer Henderson.
Gilbert Horning, farmer, Barree.
Henry Hudson, carpenter, Clay.
Jesse Hollingsworth, carpenter, Shirley.
James Horning, farmer, West.
James Huey, farmer, Brady.
William Johns, farmer, Shirley.
Hugh A. Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Daniel Wyper, farmer, Walker.
Nicholas Lynn, farmer, Hopewell.
William Livingston, farmer, Oneida.
Jacob Miller, laborer, Cassville.
Jacob Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Orr, Esq., farmer, Tell.
Henry Robison, farmer, Dublin.
Israel Smiley, farmer, Barree.
Alexander Scott, blacksmith, Jackson.
George Stevens, farmer, Springfield.
Andrew Smith, farmer, Oneida.
Joseph Shore, farmer, Clay.
Philip Taylor, miner, Tod.
Andrew Walker, farmer, Oneida.

BROOKER & MARSH, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 261 North 3d Street, one door below Vine, Philadelphia.

Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

EVERY EVENING.

☞ Country Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers.

*** Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade.

Sept. 30, 1857-3m.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 13th day of January next, to wit:

1. Peter F. Kessler, administrator of the estate of William McCartney, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
2. John Hefner, administrator of the estate of William Wilson, late of Pulaski county, Indiana, dec'd.
3. John Reed, administrator of the estate of Thomas Reed, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
4. Partial administration account of Dr. Henry Orlady, administrator of Joshua R. Cox, who was administrator of Esther Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
5. William Stewart, administrator of the estate of Jennet Stewart, late of West township, dec'd.
6. John Aurandt and Robt. Tussey, executors of the last will and testament of John Sprankle, late of Morris township, dec'd.
7. Trust account of George W. Speer, acting trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court to make sale of the real estate of Robert Speer, dec'd.
8. Trust account of Henry Lightner, trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court, to make sale of the real estate of Henry Lightner, late of West township, dec'd.
9. Trust account of James Saxton, trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of the estate of George Helfright, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
10. Guardianship account of Henry B. Myton, guardian of Rosetta Stewart, a minor child of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, dec'd.
11. Guardianship account of George Sipes, guardian of Richard, Elizabeth, Loretto and Evaline Wharton, minor children of Samuel N. Wharton, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
12. Alfred B. Crewit (now dec'd) administrator of Dr. Jacob Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, as stated and filed by Jane D. Crewit, executrix of the said A. B. Crewit, dec'd. HENRY GLAZIER, *Register.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings! Purchased at a cost of $180,000! And Powers' world-renowned statue of the GREEK SLAVE! Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars and 36 cents* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to

A copy of the COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL one year, also to

A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also

A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a

SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING!

but, also, the beautifully illustrated

TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.*

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking *five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra* Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which *contains over sixty splendid Engravings*, price *fifty cents per number.* Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address, DUNBAR BROWNE, *Advocate,* HONORARY SECRETARY C. A. A., 132 *Craig-Street, Montreal.*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

☞ AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE! ☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, *with the largest and most beautiful assortment of* FALL AND WINTER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Lovella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, (Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Fidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, *Comforts and Scarfs.*

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Moreen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken. Checks. Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels. Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7. 1857.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth. Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines. Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State. Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by *any.*

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE—THE TEACHER'S AID—THE PARENT'S FRIEND! PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME V.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE;

A Monthly Reader for Schools. Edited by N. A. CALKINS. Associate Editor—A. R. POPE.

"NO SCHOOL OR FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT."

As a *Monthly Reader for Schools*, this work has been extensively introduced into Schools in nearly every State in the Union, and it comes to them with something new and interesting each month, to awaken fresh interest in the reading exercises. Thus it supplies wants long felt by teachers. Try it in your school.

Besides popular articles in the Natural Sciences, History, Biography, Travels, Stories, Poetry, Discoveries, and the Arts, it contains, for Reading Exercises, Declamation and School Exhibitions, Original Dialogues, and New Speeches, with marks for emphasis, tones, inflections, and gestures.

The Teacher's Desk is devoted to suggestions and hints to Teachers, Parents, Pupils, and to important items of valuable intelligence.

Our Museum is supplied with an interesting collection of the rare, curious and amusing in literature and art; together with puzzles, enigmas, charades, questions, anecdotes, &c.

This Magazine intimately unites the lessons and exercises of the School with those of the Family, and thus becomes an invaluable aid to stimulate youth to self-improvement.

It is published monthly, containing 36 octavo pages in each number, amply illustrated, forming a large and valuable yearly volume of nearly 440 pages.

TERMS—$1 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Five Copies, a year,.....$4 00 Eight Copies, a year, $6 00
Fifteen " " .....10 00 Twenty-five " " 16 00

The Postage on THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE *is only six cents a year*, when paid in advance at the Post Office where the Subscriber receives it.

Sample numbers sent gratis to persons desiring to subscribe or form clubs. Now is the time to subscribe.

All letters relating to "The Student and Schoolmate," should be addressed to CALKINS & STILES, Publishers, 348 Broadway, New York

Agents wanted. nov15.

BOOTS & SHOES. A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, *has just opened* another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, *Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.*

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—*L.* T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS,

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases...	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret,.....	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,.....	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,.....	9 00
Superior Quartiers,.....	7 00
Gold Spectacles,.....	7 00
Fine Silver do.,.....	1 50
Gold Bracelets,.....	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,.....	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,.....	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,.....	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾. Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

☞ On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash. LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpractised person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

It is IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Food in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS cool in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.

☞ Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, *Buggys trimmed*, and all *kinds* of Upholstering done in the neatest style.

Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN, Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials.

The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and *prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia*, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets.

WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patterhorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure *No* Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY M'MANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants —select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes —invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.

ALSO.

LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES:

W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Sautee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Shovers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

March 18, 1857-1y.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS*, Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally *to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies*, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will